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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1766.

JOHN HAMPDEN *to* WM. PYM.

SIR,

YOU observe, that "the Americans are continually coming over and smuggling themselves into the house of commons." I have heard that some in former times, have bought in, but it is new to me that any are smuggled in. I thought smugglers were disqualified from setting in the British senate at any rate. It is immaterial to me how the *Creoles* get into the honorable house, when there, they represent the people who chuse them. The continent knows the conduct of the West India members from the beginning, with regard to the trade of the northern colonies: And a late minister knows who bartered a sugar act for a stamp act. The islanders themselves have no exalted idea of the patriotism of some of their dignified brethren on a late trying occasion. I know but one native of the continent,† who is a member of parliament, and he has fallen under the displeasure of his countrymen, whether justly or unjustly is left to the public. Suppose Martyn Howard and Dr. Moffat should find means to "smuggle themselves", as you term it, into the house of commons, would Howard be the virtuous virtual or real representative of the colonies, and Moffat of Scotland; or each of the places that should chuse them; or would this sweet lovely loving pair conjointly, make a part of the real representative of Great-Britain, or of the virtual representative of the whole empire? It would be best to lay aside jargon, and all distinctions, without differences, and words without meaning. The law knows no such thing as *virtual representation*. There can be no representation in parliament but a real one, and any man may be elected to form the idea of any other. It is observable that in the act 25 J. 1, wherein "the parliament *agnize on the knees* of their hearts, their most constant faith, obedience & loyalty to his Majesty and his royal progeny, as in that high court of parliament where all the whole body of the realm, and every particular member thereof, either *in person* or by *representation*, upon their *own free election*, are by the laws of this realm deemed to be *present*"; there is not a word of virtual representation. The *realm* and the *realm* only, and all parts of it, are declared to be deemed as there in person, or by representatives of their own chusing; and with great reason, for the members are collected from all parts of the *realm* on the free election of the people.

The true question is not of the general superintending power of parliament thro' the whole empire; for of this there can be no doubt; But whether it be reconcileable to the principles of reason and natural justice, that you William Pym, should at your will and pleasure, give and grant to his Majesty, the property of 4 or 5 millions of your fellow subjects in America, who are utter strangers to you, and desire ever to remain so, unless you mend your ways? If you can persuade all these good people, that their lives, liberties and properties too, ought to lie at the mercy of every Creole, or run away, that may happen to "smuggle" himself into good company, you will do something, otherwise you had better be silent.

You say "the colonies if offended either with the tax itself, or with the mode of taxation, should have petitioned the parliament for redress." This is tantalizing, and in you insulting the colonies. Are you ignorant that the late minister and the colony agents found means to suppress all the petitions sent home last year; insomuch that even the pope, low, insipid, metamorphosed, harmless memorial of Massachusetts could not gain admittance? The famous Richd Jackson, Esq; kept the three provinces, for which he was absurdly chosen agent, sleeping in his pocket. This gentleman was a court dependant of the late minister. And tis apprehended in England, that Mr Grenville will soon be chosen agent for Massachusetts, which would just compleat it, it is said, the policy of their last years choice of Jackson. How Mr. Jackson came in for Massachusetts is well known. The *Cou* closeted, cajoled, threatned or persuaded the members of both houses, one by one, till he secured in this and some other ways a majority. Who brother it however, and without which after all Jackson, never would have carried it, was that Jasper Mauduit had abruptly resigned, and written to a number of gentlemen to give up all thoughts of his brother in favor of Mr. Jackson, and yet so inconsistent was he, that in a month after he expressed his surprize that his brother was not chosen. This by the bye—I am as much for loyal and dutiful petitions as you, of any man. It was I presume from a sense of duty and loyalty and to keep the people in the colonies as quiet as possible, till redress of their grievances could be had in a regular way, that the late Congress at New-York was proposed by Massachusetts, and readily agreed to and attended by committees from all such colonies as were not prevented by the arts and machinations of their governors. There are by this time the loyal petitions of all the colonies on the continent arrived in England, except Virginia, who were first dissolved, and on the choice of a new house, it was prorogued to March. Nova-Scotia, Canada and Pensacola, being but military governments, are of no account. But such was the conduct of the late minister with regard to the petitions last year, that tis feared it threw the people into despair of any relief that way: Besides, there is reason to think they imagined, that if the act was once executed, it would be impossible ever to obtain a repeal. Be these things as they may, I only conjecture at causes, terrible effects we have all seen. It has been said the Stamp Act was put off a year, that the colonies might have notice to object and give their reasons against it. What notice other colonies had, I know not. The Massachusetts never had a line about it from one of the public offices. "Mr. Jasper Mauduit indeed told them, that his brother Israel told him, that Mr. Grenville haughtily told him, to tell his brother to tell his constituents, that if they would not stamp themselves, he would have them stamped," or very nearly to that effect. Our Israel asked his sublimity what kind of a stamp he expected the Massachusetts would impose on themselves? He shortly answered, "they know what stamp duties are imposed in England, by act of parliament, I expect the same from them."

Is this fit treatment of a colony that was honoured with royal requisitions during the war, and those transmitted by the greatest minister in the world? Can the late minister's behaviour be ever forgiven or forgotten in the colonies? No!

In your last letter Pym, you grow excessively abusive and scurrilous. You charge the colonists and their assemblies with "*rashness*," "*hot headed votes*," "*injustice*," "*ingratitude*," "*desire of independency* and *haughtiness*." You also say they are "*overbearing*," "*insolent*," "*brutal*," "*callous* to all feelings of humanity," "*dangerous as men and as citizens*." You charge them with "*inherent pride*," "*turbulence of temper*," "thinking *of bullying their* King and the august council of the mother country," with a deal more of such stuff, in the course of half a score periods. This I suppose is your policy to soften and conciliate the minds of the colonists to the measures of the late minister.—You plainly discover you are one of those who would rejoice at an opportunity of dragooning, burning, whipping and starving the colonists into a fondness for chains and wooden shoes. How practicable such a plan would be, especially in the hands of the late minister, will appear from this single consideration. In the late war, the greatest part of it was under the conduct of no less a man than Mr. PITT, there were employed first and last in America 140,000 soldiers, besides seamen, to reduce that poor little neck of cut-throats & robbers the Canadians. These wretches now upbraid the old colonists, and openly insult them with their "Quiberon in fighting 150 years in order to be reduced to point of liberty to the state of Canadians. We have lost nothing by the war say they. A Vaudreuil, a Montcalm, a Turkish Bashaw, is the same thing to a Frenchman. But what have you British Colonists got by spending half the men and money, and all the provisions necessary for conquering us, and without whose assistance the Europeans would never been able in hours to till dooms day? Is your trade extended? Are you freer from taxes than before the war? Is your idol Liberty secured by the conquest of Canada*? These are plain questions Pym; yet I guess you will be confoundedly puzzled to give a satisfactory answer to them. How pleasing were the hopes of all to the British colonies, from the toils of an 150 years war with Barbarians, when it was known Canada was ceded, and that liberty, prosperity and wealth might have been thereby secured to Great Britain & her dominions? These dreams are all vanished. Deep horror, distrust and despair, have succeeded. When will the light appear again? When will mutual love, concord and confidence again go hand in hand with the mutual interests of Great Britain and her Colonies? Once more yet! And I fear but once more for ever! Hear this ye Kings and Princes; remember this ye ministers who may rule Great Britain when I shall be no more! Time will produce another war, as glorious to Great Britain as her last; but if the peace that shall follow, be as ill judged as the last, and the measures as ill concerted, as all those taken since the displacing of Pitt, the nation will as certainly be ruined, as 'tis yet in their power to be the greatest people that ever were on this globe. The causes & the effects to any impartial considerate man, only of common sense, must be just as plain as the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west to the human eye.

HAMPDEN.

* See Quebec Gazette.

† John Temple Esqr

◊ Continued from pa. 317 & vide page 38.

¶ vide the Circular Letter & Margin pa. 180. and also pa. 39

vide pa. 326

Daniel Jones,

INforms his Customers and others, both in Town and Country, That he has removed to the Easterly Side of Newbury-Street, to a Corner Shop (which was lately improved by Capt. *John Smith*) situate about three Rods to the Southward of that he removed from;

Where he has to sell, cheap for Cash;

An Assortment of 3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Irish Hollands; with an Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season—which he Imported in the Captains *Marshall*, *Scott*, &c.

☞ Beaver and Beaverit Hatts of his own Make, Hat-Trimings, good Corks for Bottling Cyder by Wholesale and Retail, &c.

N. B. Cash gives for all Sorts of Furrs at the above Shop.

Joshua Gardner,

and Company,

Have imported in the last Ships from *LONDON*,

A large Assortment of English Piece and Hard Ware Goods; which they are determined to sell at the lowest Advance for Cash, at their Shop in Cornhill.

N. B. CASH given for good POT-ASH.

TO BE SOLD,

A Piece of Land lying in *Roxbury*, about 4 Miles from *Boston*, very suitable for a Gentleman's Country Seat, nicely Wall'd and fenc'd in; containing about 6 Acres; bounded Northerly on the Country Road leading to *Dedham*; Easterly on the Land of Mrs. *Boylston*; South-Easterly on the Land of *Isaac Curtis*; and South-Westerly on the Land of the Rev. Mr. *Walter's*. It has been well dung'd, and will bear a good Crop of Hay the ensuing Season:—Inquire of *George Bray* and *John Bell*, of *Boston*, who will sell it very reasonable for the Cash.

ALL Persons that have any Demands upon the Estate of *Joseph Pynchon*, Esq: late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims to me the Subscriber, one of the Executors of the last Will of said Deceased, who am now in Town for that Purpose, in order to a Settlement; and all who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

Boston, Jan 8, 1766. CH'S PYNCHON.

N.B. Attendance will be given from this Day until Friday next, from ten o'Clock in the Forenoon until one in the Afternoon, and from three to five, at the House where the Deceased lately dwelt in Kingstreet.

If any Persons have any Books borrowed of the Deceased, they are desired to return the same.

To be LETT.

A convenient STORE,

in a good Part of the Town, and a proper Place for a Sail Loft; inquire of Edes & Gill.

The Earl of *Clarendon* to *Wm. Pym.*

SIR,

YOU and I have changed Sides.—As I told you in my last, I can account for your Transgression, only on the Supposition of the Insincerity, Baseness and Depravity of your Heart.—For my own Part, as the Change in me is not so great, neither is it so unaccountable.—My Education was, in the Law, the Grounds of which were so riveted in me, that no Temptation could induce me, knowingly, to swerve from them.—The Sentiments, however, which I had imbibed in the Course of my Education, from the Sages of the Law, were greatly confirmed in me, by an Accident that happened to me, in my Youth.—This is an Anecdote, relative to my Father and me, which I presume you must have heard.—A Scene, which will remain with indelible Impressions on my Soul, throughout my Duration. I was upon that Circuit, which led me down to my native Country, and on a Visit to my aged Father; who gave me an Invitation to take a Walk with him, in the Field.—I see the good old Gentleman, even at this Distance of Time, and in his venerable Countenance, that parental Affection to me, that Zeal for the Law, that fervent Love of his Country, that exalted Piety to God and Good will to all Mankind, which constituted his real Character.—My Son says he, I am very old, and this will probably be the last Time I shall ever see your Face. Your Welfare is near my Heart.—The Reputation you have in your Profession, for Learning, Probity, Skill and Eloquence, will in all Probability, call you to manage the great Concerns of this Nation in Parliament, and to council your King in some of the greatest Offices of State.—Let me warn you, against this Ambition, which I have often observed in Men of your Profession, which will sacrifice all, to their own Advancement. And I charge you, on a Father's Blessing, never to forget this Nation, nor to suffer the Hope of Honors or Profits; nor the Fear of Menaces or Punishments from the Crown, to seduce you from the Law, the Constitution, and the real Welfare and Freedom of this People.—And—these Words were scarcely pronounced, before his Zeal and Concern were too great for his Strength, and he fell upon the Ground before me,—never to rise more!—His Words sunk deep into my Heart, and no Temptation, no Bias, or Prejudice, could ever obliterate them.—And you Mr. Pym, are one Witness for me, that, altho' I was always of the Royal Party, and for avoiding Violence and Confusion, I never defended what could be proved to be real Infringements on the Constitution, while I sat in Parliament with you. I was as heartily for rectifying those Abuses, and for procuring still further Security of Freedom, as any of you.—And after the Restoration, when the Nation were rushing into a Delirium with Loyalty, I was obliged, in Order to preserve even the Appearance of the Constitution, to make a Stand. And afterwards, in the Reign of my infamous and detestable, tho' Royal Son in Law James the Second, I chose to go into Banishment, rather than renounce the Religion and Liberties of my Country.

I have made these Observations to excuse my Conduct in those Reigns, in some Degree; tho' I must confess, there were many Parts of it, which admit of no Excuse at all.—I suffered myself to be blindly attached to the King, and some of his spiritual and temporal Minions, particularly Laud and Stafford, in some Instances, and to connive at their villainous Projects, against my Principles in Religion and Government, and against the dying Precepts of my Father:—Besides my Intimacy with that Sort of Company, had gradually wrought into me, too great a Reverence for kingly and priestly Power, and too much Contempt of the Body of the People; as well as too much Virulence against many worthy Patriots of your Side the Question; with whom, if I had co-operated, instead of assisting the Court, perhaps all the Confusions and Bloodshed which followed might have been prevented, and all the Nation's Grievances redressed.

These Reflections were a Source of Remorse, at Times, thro' my Life: And since my Departure from the Earth, I have revolved these Things so often, and seen my Errors so clearly, that were I to write an History of your Opposition now, I should not entitle it a Rebellion; nay I should scarcely call the Protectorate of Cromwell, an Usurpation.

With such Principles as these, and divested as I am of all Views and Motives of Ambition, as well as all Attachment to any Party, you may depend upon it, the Conduct of Barbados has given me great Uneasiness. That Island, was settled in the Oliverian Times, by certain Fugitives of the Royal Party, who were zealous Advocates for passive Obedience: And I suppose a Remnant of the servile Spirit of their Ancestors, and of that ruinous Doctrine, has prevailed on them to submit. I own it is a severe Mortification to me, to reflect that I ever acted in Concert with a People with such Sentiments, a People who were capable of so mean, and treacherous a Desertion of the Cause both of Liberty and Humanity.* But the gallant Struggle in St. Christopher's, and on the Continent of NORTH AMERICA, is founded in Principles so indisputable, in the Moral Law: In the revealed Law of God: in the true Constitution of Britain; and in the most apparent Welfare of the British Nation, as well as of the whole Body of the People in America; that it rejoices my very Soul. When I see that worthy People, even in the Reign of a wise and good King, fettered, chained, and sacrificed, by a few abandoned Villains, whose Lust of Gain and Power, would at any Time fasten them to the Interest of France or Rome or Hell, my Resentment and Indignation are unutterable.

If ever an Infant Country deserved to be cherished, it is America: If ever any People merited Honor and Happiness, they are her Inhabitants.—They are a People, whom no Character can flatter or transmit in any Expressions, equal to their Merit and Virtue. With the high Sentiments of Romans, in the most prosperous and virtuous Times of that Common Wealth, they have the tender Feelings of Humanity, and the noble Benevolence of Christians. They have the most habitual, radical Sense of Liberty, and the highest Reverence for Virtue.—They are descended from a Race of Heroes, who, placing their Confidence in Providence alone, set the Seas and Skies, Monsters and Savages, Tyrants and Devils, at Defiance, for the Sake of Religion and Liberty.

And the present Generation have shewn themselves worthy of their Ancestors.—Those cruel Engines, fabricated by a British Minister, for battering down all their Rights and Privileges; instead of breaking their Courage, and causing Despondency, as might have been expected in their Situation, have raised and spread thro' the whole Continent, a Spirit, that will be recorded to their Honor with all future Ages.—In every Colony from Georgia to New Hampshire, inclusively, the Executioners of their Condemnation have been compelled by the unconquerable and irresistable Vengeance of the People to renounce their Offices.—Such and so universal has been the Resentment, that every Man, who has dared to speak in Favour of them, or to soften the Detestation in which they are held, how great soever his Character had been before, or whatever were his Fortune, Connections and Influence, has been seen to sink into universal Contempt and Ignominy. The People, even to the lowest Ranks, have become more attentive to their Liberties, more inquisitive about them, and more determined to defend them, than they were ever before known, or had Occasion to be; innumerable have been the Monuments of Wit, Humour, Sense, Learning, Spirit, Patriotism and Heroism, erected in the several Provinces in the Course of this Year. Their Counties, Towns, and even private Clubs and Sodalities, have voted and determined; their Merchants have agreed to sacrifice even their Bread to the Cause of Liberty; their Legislatures have Resolved; the united Colonies have Remonstrated; the Presses have every where groaned; and the Pulpits have thundered: And such of the Crown Officers as have wished to see them enslaved, have every where trembled, and all their little Tools and Creatures been afraid to speak, and ashamed to be seen.—Yet this is the People, Mr. Pym, on whom you are contributing for paltry Hire, to rivet and confirm, everlasting Oppression.

vide page 329. CLARENDON.

* Nova-Scotia, Quebec, Pensaco'a, &c. are more excuseable on Account of their Weakness and other peculiar Circumstances.

BOSTON, January 20.

On Saturday last a Committee of the House of Representatives waited on his Excellency the Governor with their Answer to his EXPOSTULATION deliver'd to them at the last Prorogation; a Copy of which we have obtain'd, and is follows, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

AS you was pleased to close the last Session of the General Assembly with a Speech to both Houses, there was no Time for the House of Representatives then to take it under their Consideration: Thinking it however our Duty to give all Attention to what your Excellency is pleased at any Time to say to us, we have made it the first Business of this Session carefully to peruse it, and should have been glad if we could have passed it over in Silence.

The House, Sir, has no Disposition to dispute your Excellency's Right to deliver your Speech to the Assembly at what Time you think proper; yet if at any Time you are pleased to express your self in Terms which bear hard upon ourselves, or our Constituents, we cannot help observing to your Excellency, that it appears to us to be an undue Exercise of the Prerogative, to lay us under the Necessity either of Silence, or of being thought out of Season in making a Reply.

Our Answer to your former Speech might have been "conceived in Terms different from what you have been used to"; and yet be unexceptionable.—We are very sorry your Excellency is pleased to charge it with "unfair Arguments and groundless Insinuations to misrepresent you", without pointing out the Justice of the Charge.—You tell us that in order to justify our Construction of your Words as being designed to cast an Odium on the Province, we have "wrested them to a Meaning which it is not easy to conceive how they could bear."—To vindicate ourselves, we need only to recite your own Words: Your Excellency asked the House, "whether the late Proceedings (meaning the Violences which had been committed in the Town of Boston, to which you particularly referred) were consistent with the humble, dutiful and loyal Representations to his Majesty, and the Parliament which they had proposed."—If your Excellency did not intend to have it understood, that the whole Province had abetted those violent Proceedings, we are utterly at a Loss to apprehend the Pertinence of the Question.—The House however would not still have insisted upon this, had not your Excellency expressed as much in your last Speech before the Prorogation, wherein you say "that the disordered State of the Province" (meaning as the House apprehend, those violent Proceedings) "had effected its very Councils," and allege this as the Cause or Occasion of the unusual Terms in which they had addressed you.—And indeed what other Meaning can we put upon what your Excellency further says in the same Speech, that "the House had been prevailed upon to give a Sanction to an injurious Treatment of you"? From all which this House cannot think it would be putting a forced Construction upon your Words, to conclude, that it is your Excellency's Opinion, that the whole Body of the People had justified the Violences committed by a few Persons in the Town of Boston, tho' publickly detested by its Inhabitants—that they were upon the very Borders of Rebellion—that their Representatives had adopted their Spirit, and had been prevailed upon by your Enemies out of Doors to give a Sanction to an injurious Treatment of you.—The House expressed their Concern that your Excellency should entertain such an Opinion of a People whom you have heretofore been pleased to characterize as the most loyal of his Majesty's American Provinces—and they are very sorry that you should think you have Reason to use such Severity of Language towards themselves; especially after they had assured you, that their Judgment of Men, particularly of those in high Stations, and consequently of your Excellency, was always founded on their own Experience and Observation.—Your Excellency's manner of Expression in another Part of your Speech, fully shows, that you have in some Measure altered, or at least suspended your good Opinion of the People of this Province in point of their Loyalty; in speaking of which, you make use of the Time past and future, without mentioning the present; "No one, you tell us, *has been* louder in proclaiming the Loyalty of this Province than you yourself *have*—you *have* boasted of it—you *have* prided yourself in it—and then you add, that you trust the Time *will come* when you *shall* do so again.—Your present Sentiments of them you hide in Silence, for which a Reason seems to be implied, in the Hopes you express "that an Estimate of this People will not be formed from a Review of the present Times".—Of the present Times, may it please your Excellency, impartial History will record, that the People of this Continent, after giving the strongest Testimonies of their Loyalty to his Majesty, particularly by making their utmost Exertions in defending his Territories, and enlarging his Dominion, in this Part of the World; upon a Motion made in this House, gave an equal Testimony of their Love of Liberty, and Regard to those Principles, which are the Basis of his Majesty's Government, by a glorious Stand even against an Act of Parliament; because they plainly saw, that their essential unalienable Right of Representation, and of Trials by Juries, the very Foundation of the British Constitution was infringed and even annihilated by it: But that they had Knowledge and Virtue enough to regulate their Opposition to it by the Law, and steadily to persevere in such Steps as the Constitution has prescribed to obtain its Repeal; that is, by humble, dutiful and loyal Representations to his Majesty, and the Parliament.—And we take this Occasion to acquaint your Excellency, and all the World, that the House of Representatives of this Province, have in general been expressly instructed by their Constituents, to "endeavour to obtain a Repeal by all Means consistent with their Loyalty to their Sovereign, and a due Veneration to the Parliament of Great-Britain." An Estimate formed from this View can never be to the Disadvantage of the present Times.

Your Excellency says, that these Times have been made more difficult than they need to have been, which is also the Opinion of this House—Those who have made them so have Reason to regret the Injury they have done to a sincere and honest People—We are glad however to find that the Difficulty of the Times is in a great Measure removed; and we trust the Province will be soon restored to its former Tranquility. Your Excellency is pleased to add "*Reputation*". The Custom Houses are now open, and the People are permitted to do their own Business—The Courts of Justice must be open—open immediately; and the Law, the great Rule of Right in every County in the Province, executed—The stopping the Course of Justice is a Grievance which this House must enquire into—Justice must be fully administred thro' the Province, by which the shocking Effects which your Excellency apprehended from the People's non compliance with the Stamp Act will be prevented.—Nothing now remains but to support the King's *executive* Authority in this Province, for which there is sufficient Provision in the Laws; and patiently to wait, in Hopes that the humble, dutiful and loyal Application, jointly made

& Continued from page 328 / Where the Stamp act took place vide pa. 303 & vide the Index 111 Vide the Stamp act page 53.

In the Resignation of the Stamp Officers

I see the Merchants Agreements not to Import Goods vide Index

in vide the Speech page 265 page = vide Speech 208.

(a) vide page 166—177.

(b) vide the Circular Letter & Margin pa. 180.

(c) vide the Index for Instruc-tions

by the People of the Continent for the Repeal of the Act will be succeeded. And tho' your Excellency has told us that you have never thought it proper to express your Sentiments against the Act, we have Reason to expect that as it is "a Business in which you have had no Pretence to interpose", you have never taken any Steps to prevent its Repeal.

You are pleased to say, that "nothing is better understood at Home than your Attachment to this Province, That the public Offices where your Letters are filed, are full of Proofs of it: And that there is not a Minister of State, whom you have the Honor of corresponding with, who does not know you are far from being unfriendly to the Province, or indifferent to its Interests."—This House by no Means would dispute the Sincerity of your Excellency's Declarations: And we think we might from hence conclude, That tho' "you have happened to be the Governor of this Province at a Time when the Parliament has thought proper to enact a Taxation of the Colonies", you did not promote this Tax; your Excellency indeed is not pleased so expressly to declare this—Yet as you have the Honor of corresponding with Ministers of State, we might have been at least induced to believe, had not your Excellency said that it could not with any Truth be pretended, that you had it in your Power by some Means to have prevented it: And it was upon the Presumption of your great Interest in the British Court, that the House took the Liberty of saying, that the Love and Concern you profess to have for the People of your Province, might have been powerful Motives to your Excellency to have expressed your Sentiments of the Act early enough to those whose Influence brought it into Being—But your Excellency has fully satisfied us with Regard to this Matter, by intimating in your Speech, "that you never had an Opportunity to express such Sentiments:" That it was a Business belonging to a Department "with which you have not the Honor to correspond," and in which you had no "Pretence to interpose." And that your Sentiments delivered to his Majesty's Ministers, "unasked," upon an Affair which most nearly affected the Liberties of his Subjects under your Government would be deemed an "Obtrusion." Upon all which the House forbear to make any Remarks; and thank your Excellency, for assuring us, that you have never neglected any Opportunity of serving the Province in those Offices to which you have a Right to apply.

You are pleased to remind us of the frequent Instances in our Registers, of the Approbation of your Administration. Your Excellency will allow them to be Testimonies of the Justice of this People, and of their good Disposition towards you.—We wish you were at Liberty to make public your Execution of that Commission, which your Excellency mentions, wherein you were specially requested by a former House to be their Advocate for particular Purposes: For your Excellency may assure yourself, that this House is at all Times ready to acknowledge with Gratitude the Wisdom and Fidelity of your Administration; as well as any kind Offices which you are pleased to do the Province in a more private Manner, whenever you shall make us sensible of them. We shall always think the Province happy in your real Friendship; and should be very sorry if you should think it necessary for the future to be "cautious" in the Exercise of it.—The Pains which your Excellency mentions, as having been taken to disunite the General Court, have not been within our Observation; and you may rely upon it, that nothing on our Part will be wanting, to cultivate that Harmony, which is ever necessary, and especially at this dangerous Conjuncture; while your Excellency shall "pursue such Measures as shall be most conducive to the general Welfare of the Province" vide pa. 269

The Southern and Western Mails not come in at the Publication of this Paper.

Private Letters from London mention, that the Ministry are going to open an advantageous Trade to the French and Spanish West Indies; and the Stamp-Act would be repealed.

We hear that Capt. Calef is arrived in London.

We hear from Plymouth, That at a Town Meeting held there last Week, an Address of Thanks was voted and sent to the Town of Boston, for their spirited Conduct in maintaining their Rights, &c. after a Debate of three Hours, occasioned by the Opposition of the Old Colony Deacon, whose Eloquence did not procure him more than six Votes against it.

☞ The London Intelligence collected for this Day's Paper, we are oblig'd to Postpone.

☞ *The Friend's Letter to Sammy, and one from his Opponent, are come to Hand; but we hope they will excuse our not publishing them; especially as the other Printers have dropt the Affair, and we can see no Benefit that will accrue to any one from continuing their Publication.*

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Cellar, the lower End of Kingstreet; Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD for want of Employ;

A likely Negro Boy, about 18 Years of Age, and has had the Small-Pox; inquire of Edes & Gill.

Wednesday last the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay met at the Court House in this Town; and on Thursday His Excellency the Governour was pleased to make the following SPEECH to both HOUSES, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

YOU are met together at the usual Time for opening the Winter Session: I have no immediate Commands from His Majesty to propose to you; nor any thing of myself to recommend, but the Dispatch of the ordinary Business of the Session with all proper Expedition.

Whenever the Time shall come when my Service can be made acceptable to you, it will not be wanting. At present I have only to desire, that, in framing such Matters as must be sent up to me for my Consent, you will duly consider the Nature of my Office and the Obligations I am under not to dispense with the Duties of it.

Council Chamber, January 16, 1766.

answ. page 327 Fra. Bernard. †

A few Baggs Choice COCOA,

To be Sold by POOL & CLARKE, at their Store lower End of *Green's* Wharf—Where also may be had, a few Quarter Casks choice old Lisbon Wine, Payal ditto; West India and New-England Rum; Philadelphia Flour, &c.

HAVING received a Request from a Number of the Proprietors of the Township of *New-Boston*, lying back of *North Yarmouth*, in the County of *Cumberland*, to call a Meeting of the Proprietors as soon as may be, to act on the following Articles, *viz*—To choose a Committee, if they see Cause, to make Sale of the Rights of such of the Proprietors as are delinquent in paying their Taxes.—To choose a standing Committee, and such other Committees for auditing the Treasurer's and other Accounts, as they shall judge proper.—To determine upon such Methods as may be thought proper for securing the present Proprietors in the Possession of their several Lots, as they were formerly drawn by them, and fully confirming all Votes that have passed, so far as can be collected from Minutes or otherwise, the Records of the Propriety being lost. To choose a new Clerk (if they see Cause) in the Room of the old one, he having desired Leave to resign.—To grant such Sums of Money or Lands to the Clerk and Committees for their past Services, as they shall judge reasonable.—To determine what shall be done with those Lots, the Owners of which have not as yet procured Settlers to go upon them, and whether any and what Tax shall be laid on such Lots, or the Proprietors thereof, who have no Settlers at the Township. To do whatever else may be thought proper for promoting the Settlement of the Township.

THESE are therefore to notify the Proprietors of said Township, to meet at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on the Eleventh Day of *February* next, at three a Clock Afternoon, to act upon the Articles aforesaid.

WILLM. STORY, Prop'rs Clerk.

Boston, January 13, 1766.

IF any Persons are possessed of any Books, Plans or Papers, belonging to the Proprietors of a Township called *New-Boston*, in the County of *Cumberland*, that were carried away from the House of *William Story*, Esq; in King Street, on the Evening of the 26th of *August* last; The Proprietors will be much obliged to such Persons if they will return the same to *Enoch Goldthwait*, Esq; at his Office in the Town House, as such Books, Plans and Papers can be of no Benefit to any but the Proprietors, who probably may suffer greatly, if they are wholly deprived of them.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of James Gribb, *late of* Boston, *Merchant, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment to* Henry Laughton, Benjamin Faneuil *jun.* and Bossenger Rosters, *Executors to the last Will and Testament of said Deceas'd; and all those that have any Demands on the said Estate, are desired to apply to the said Executors for Payment.*

To be Sold, a very convenient Dwelling House, situate on Jamaica Plain, near *Joshua Loring*, Esq; very suitable for a Gentleman's Country Seat, with a handsome Garden, Couch-House, Stables and all other Conveniencies, with about three Acres of good Land. Likewise about an Acre and an half of Wood Land, near the Reverend Mr. *Walter's* Meeting House. The Pay may be made easy to the Purchaser, as good Security will be taken instead of the Money.

To be LETT, the House where the Deceased lately dwelt, in *Boston*, adjoining to his Wharf, a very pleasant Situation, and convenient for Trade, and has every necessary Accommodation. Likewise a large Store opposite, fit for any Person that deals in English or any other Kind of Goods, and a Number of Stores on the Wharf, very convenient for Loading and Storing of Goods.

At a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, at Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday the 18th of December 1765, and continued by Adjournment to January 16, 1766; the following Votes pass'd, viz.

WHEREAS the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for this County, together with the Court of Probate, is now open, and Business going on as usual.—*VOTED UNANIMOUSLY*, That the Representatives of the Town be and hereby are instructed to use their utmost Endeavors in the General Assembly at the present Session, that Measures may be taken that Justice be also duly administred in all the Counties throughout the Province; and that Enquiry may be made into the Reasons why the Course of Justice in the Province has been in any Measure obstructed.

It is further *VOTED UNANIMOUSLY*, That their Representatives be also instructed to use their Influence in the General Court, that proper Enquiry may be made into the Behavior of any Person or Persons who by their Misconduct have either contributed towards the Difficulties we labour under respecting the Stamp-Act, or have basely neglected to use their upright and best Endeavors to relieve us from those Difficulties.

† *Burlesqued vide pa. 328*

Wanted immediately,

2 Doz. live Quails,
2 Doz. live Wild Pigeons,
1 Doz. live Wood Ducks and Drakes,

FOR which the Money will be given: Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Dolbeare,

A Few Hogsheads of
West-India Rum and Molasses.

TO BE SOLD,

A House on the South Side of Fort Hill, adjoining Mr *Griffin's*, 40 Feet Front, fronting the Street running down to Low Water-Mark, with a good Well of Water and Garden: Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

A fine Assortment of GOODS, viz.

BRoad Cloths fine middling and coarse, Ratteens of different Colours and Fineness, Kerseys, Calimancos, Linnen and Cotton Checks, Irish Hollands, Mens fine Worsted Hose, coloured Threads, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Likewise, a Mahogany Case of Draws, Tables, a Bureau Table, Feather Beds, &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

the West End of *Faneuil Hall*, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings,

Broad-Cloths, Ratteens, Half-Thicks, Worsted Hose, Caps, Plushes, Irish Linnens, Checks; striped Hollands, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Silk and coloured ditto, Writing Paper, Snuff, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

To morrow, Wednesday and Friday Evenings,

BRoad Cloths, scarlet blue and cloth coloured Ratteens, Irish Linnens, Checks, Men and Womens Hose, black blue and Orange colour cut Velvets, Gold and Silver Lace, Mens Beaver and Bavern Hats, Mens Womens and Childrens Shoes, Crewels, Mohair, a Variety of Buttons, Saddles, Horse-Whips, Watches, Household Furniture, and a Variety of other Articles.

☞ A Silver Cane at private Sale.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*. ENTERED IN.

Havens from New-York. Parker from Philadelphia. Rae from Martinico. Morton from New-Castle. Bartlet from Bristol. Bennett from Madeira.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last
Fourteen Whites. NO Blacks.
Baptis'd in the several Churches. Five.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday,	17 m. aft. 7	Friday,	21 m. aft. 10
Tuesday,	2 m. aft. 8	Saturday,	9 m. aft. 11
Wednesday,	50 m. aft. 8	Lord's day,	51 m. aft. 11
Thursday,	30 m. aft. 9	☞ Full ● 20 Day	

* old Tom. Foster. ‖ vide the Circular Letter & the Margin page 180 ‖ vide page 332. ◊◊◊◊ vide the act page 53 ‖ vid. page 177.

PORTSMOUTH, January 10.

The Sons of Liberty being diſpleaſed with the Conduct of Mr. *Meſerve*, our Stamp Maſter, and having Deliberately conſulted upon ſuch Meaſures as would beſt Silence their Fears and Uneaſineſs, and to Render a future Operation of the Stamp-Act intirely Ineffectual in this Province, met yeſterday about 3 o'Clock, and ſending a ſelect Committee to let Mr. *Meſerve* know, that a Reſignation and Delivery of his Commiſſion was expected, and that he attend with it in Perſon upon the Parade near the Court-Houſe in this Town; He paid immediate Reſpect thereto, and waited on the Sons of Liberty upon the Spot, who now diſtinguiſhed themſelves to be no other than the principal Inhabitants of the Town and the Repreſentatives of the Country. After a previous Introduction on the Occaſion of their aſſembling, Mr. *Meſerve* Reſigned his Commiſſion and Inſtructions, containing 56 Pages, which being ſufficiently expoſed to general View, were then incloſed and ſealed with proper Directions. The following Reſignation was then Read, to which Mr. *Meſerve* Subſcrib'd on the Drum Head.

To the reſpectable Inhabitants of the Province of New-Hampſhire.

GENTLEMEN,

I Am very ſorry to find any Uneaſineſs ſtill remaining with you to my Prejudice: I thought ever ſince my Arrival from England, I had given repeated publick Aſſurances that I would not in any reſpect make uſe of my Deputation as Stamp Maſter for this Province, but as ſundry Reports have been propagated that has raiſed ſome Jealouſies in your Minds; I do now again in this moſt public and ſolemn Manner, declare to you, that I never will directly or indirectly by myſelf or any one under me, take any Meaſures for enforcing the Stamp Act, and that my Deputation ſhall remain intirely uſeleſs, and I am ready to depoſit the ſame in the Hands of any Gentleman you will appoint to receive it; and this I ſincerely declare to be my fixed Reſolve, and do it voluntarily without any Equivocation or mental Reſervation whatever—and I deſire you would Re eſtabliſh me in your Eſteem, and not rank me among the unworthy Members of Society.

GEORGE MESERVE.

Portſmouth, January 9th, 1766.

After this he was Sworn to abide by that Declaration, and that he would deliver any future Commiſſion, as Stamp Maſter, that he ſhould ever receive from England, in the ſame Manner as he had now done; upon which he received three Cheers; then a Packet was delivered unto Capt. — — who Sails the firſt fair Wind: who was alſo Sworn to the faithful Delivery of the ſame at ſome Poſt Office in ENGLAND: on which three Cheers were again given; and theſe Sons of FREEDOM ſatisfied with their own Conduct, retired to their reſpective Places of Abode, without the leaſt Diſturbance or Injury offered to any Perſon in the Town: To perpetuate this memorable Event, a Flag with the Words in large Letters, LIBERTY, PROPERTY, and no Stamps, wrote thereon, was the Standard on this Occaſion, and is now fixed near LIBERTY-BRIDGE, to ſhew the utter Deteſtation which an Injured People have of any Perſon who would dare to attempt to protect his Property at the expence of his Liberty: Such infamous Deſigns, by this noble Struggle is now rendered, at leaſt for a Time, utterly Abortive; and may the ſame patriotic Spirit of Liberty, which now appears in the free born Sons of America, ever prevail againſt all ſuch Arbitrary Meaſures as are incompatible with their conſtitutional Rights and Privileges. And all the People ſay *AMEN*

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Jan. 13.

Laſt Thurſday the Sons of Liberty met before the State-Houſe in this Town, in order to demand our Stamp Officer's Commiſſion & Inſtructions, which they effected, —and tho' one of the Publiſhers (poor ſoul) of the Portſmouth Mercury was Commander General in Chief on the Occaſion, & the poor Man got ſo affrighted before his Paper of laſt Monday came out, that he could not be prevailed upon to publiſh the particular Account of this notable Affair.

It is ſuppoſed Capt Clarkſon, who lay in the Iſle of Shoals Road, put to Sea in the violent Storm we lately had here; and has not been heard of ſince.

Tickets in *Faneuil*-Hall Lottery,

Sold by *Edes & Gill*,

THURSDAY the 24th Inſtant, at XI o'Clock, will be ſold by Publick Vendue by

MOSES DESHON,

at his Vendue Room,

A likely ſtrong Negro Girl, about 22 Years of Age, who has had the Small-Pox, can do any Family Buſineſs, and is fit for Town or Country.

N. B. *Any Perſon that has a Mind to purchaſe the ſaid Negro at private Sale, may treat with ſaid* Deſhon *at his Auction Room.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock Square;

Choice Jamaica Sugar by the Hogſhead, Barrel or Hundred;—a ſmall Parcel of Good Cocoa and Coffee,

in Barrels;

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf;

Beſt Bohea, Green and Hyſon Tea, by large or ſmall Quantities;

Narraganſet Cheeſe by the 100lb. or ſingle Cheeſe, Good Rice by the Cask, Philadelphia Flour.

Choice Table Fiſh, Sweet Oyl by the Barrel, Gallon and Bottle;

Alſo, beſt Florence Oyl by the Cheſt or Flask;

Fine Pigtail Tobacco in pound and half lb Rolls;

Beſt Dutch Bedticks; Sess Bruſhes, alſo neat Hearth Bruſhes, with long Handles;

Linſeed Oyl by the Cask.

Beſt 3 threaded Twine for Seines or Nets—and all Sorts Groceries as uſual, by Wholeſale or Retail.

☞ N. B. A few Bags choice Fleece Wool, a Quantity of good ſplit Peas in Bags, and a few Tons Redwood, to be ſold very cheap for Caſh at ſaid Store.

Choice Bohea Tea

Imported in the laſt Ship from *LONDON*, and to be Sold by *Alexander Hill*, at his Store No. 12, on the Town Dock, Choice BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt, at loweſt the Price.

Joſeph Webb,

HEREBY informs his Cuſtomers and others, That he has now made, and making, a freſh Parcel of POT ASH Kettles, of the beſt Ore, and caſt Brim upwards (which has been prov'd to anſwer the Purpoſe) Alſo Coo'gers and Ladles, cheap for Caſh, ſhort Credit, or Pot-Aſh.—Alſo a general Aſſortment of Ware, as uſual.

James McElroy,

On Doble's Wharf, near the Old North Meeting-Houſe,

HEreby informs the Public, That he will engage to make and mend Anvils, as good and as well as any imported—Alſo Goldſmiths and Brazier's Tools of all Sorts, (which he will warrant) at a reaſonable Rate.

A double-Sley with Carriage and Wheels, and a Chaiſe, to be Sold cheap for Caſh: Inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be Sold on reaſonable Terms,

A Farm at *Belcher's-town*, (commonly called *Cold-Spring*) lately belonging to *John Maſcarene*, Eſq; conſiſting of three hundred and fifty acres of Land, 20 of them cleared—a large well-built Houſe, with four Rooms on a Floor—One half of the Houſe is compleatly finiſhed——Alſo a Work Houſe (and all proper Materials) for making of Pot-Aſh—with a large Shop adjoining, and ſeveral other well finiſhed Apartments. One Hundred Pounds Sterling, only, is expected to be paid down—and the Remainder at a diſtant Day, the Purchaſer mortgaging the Premiſes for Security.——Inquire further of the Printers.

Newport, December 30, 1765.

Runaway from the Subſcriber, on Monday the 21ſt Inſtant, a ſhort, thick, well made Negro Man, named *London*, about 20 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a light Frize double breaſted Jacket, a blue Baize under one, a Pair blue Pluſh Breeches, brown Yarn Stockings, a Tow-Cloth Shirt, and a Pair new Shoes with Braſs Buckles. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro, and brings him to his Maſter ſhall have *EIGHT DOLLARS* Reward, and all Charges paid by *BENJa BRENTON.*

All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forbid to conceal or carry off ſaid Servant, as they will anſwer it at their Peril.

POT-ASH Kettles, to be Sold cheap, by *SCOTT* and *GILL*, at the Head of the Town Dock—and Caſh given for good POT-ASH.

Superfine Hyſon TEA,

(imported in Captain *Bruce*) to be Sold at *Richard Clarke's* Warehouſe the lower End of King-Street.

Choice HEMP & Ruſſia DUCK to be Sold very cheap for Caſh.—Any Perſon wanting a Quantity, may find their Account by applying to Edes and Gill.

Jonas Clark, & Co^y.

Have imported in Captain *Bruce*, from *LONDON*, A freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon; which they are determined to ſell at the loweſt Advance for Caſh.

Juſt Imported and to be Sold by

Samuel Gray,

At the Head of *Hancock's* Wharff, at the loweſt Rate,

Ruſſia, Engliſh & Ravens Duck,

Tickliburghs, Oznabrigs, Bedtic, Cotton and Linnen Checks, knit Patterns of all Colours, Drab and mixt Cloths, German Serges, Bays, Flannel, Swanſkin, Table Cloths of all Prices, beſt Damaſk Napkins, Clouting Damask, &c. Nails of all Sorts, Cod Lines & Hooks, Twine, Stockings of all Sorts, Shalloons, Tammies, Popplins, Dreſdens, Cambletts, Tandem & Iriſh Linnen, Chints, Callicoes, Dowlas, Burton Ale, London Porter, Iriſh Butter, Seil Skins, Jamaica Fiſh, &c.

For *LONDON*,

The Brigantine *LYDIA*, *James Scott*, Maſter, will ſail in 7 or 8 Days, and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, who may agree with the Maſter on board, lying at *Hancock's* Wharff.

TO BE SOLD,

A Sloop 95 Tons Burthen, a Schooner about 75 Tons; alſo Beaver, Carolina Sole Leather, Lignum Vitæ, Mehogany in Logs and Plank, and a Quantity of Fuſtick. Enquire of *Edmund Quincy*, Jun.

To be Sold, a Farm, being in *Harvard*, containing about 140 Acres, with two Dwelling Houſes and two Barns thereon, all in good Repair. Said Farm conſiſts of Mowing, Paſturing, Orcharding, Ploughing and Woodland, and will keep 30 Head of Cattle the Year round: It lies within leſs than half a Mile of the Meeting Houſe, a Saw-Mill and Griſt-Mill. For further Particulars, inquire of *Judah Clarke*, of ſaid *Harvard*.

Stole out of the Stable of *Joſeph Gooch* of *Milton*, on Monday Night the 23d of *December* Inſtant, a large black Horſe, about 15 Hands high, with a black Spot on his Back, three white Feet, Trots and Paces; his Mein about half Grown. Whoever ſhall diſcover ſaid Thief, and bring him and the Horſe to the Subſcriber, ſhall have *SIX DOLLARS* Reward, or if the Horſe only, *Three Dollars*, and all Charges paid by me. *JOSEPH GOOCH.*

Stray'd away from the Paſture of Alexander Glover, *in* Dorcheſter, *the 26th Day of* November *laſt, a black Horſe, about* 15 *Hands high, with a Blaze in his Face, ſhort Mein and Tail, ſome of his Feet part white. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and will return him to ſaid* Glover, *or bring him to Capt.* Solomon Davis *in* Boſton, *ſhall be well rewarded.*

Deſerted from the Brig *Deep-Bay*, *Samuel Daſhwood*, Commander, two Seamen, viz. *George Lank*, and *John Cocker*. If they will return to their Duty immediately, they will be kindly received, otherwiſe treated as Deſerters.

Boſton, January 1, 1766

To be Sold by *John Scollay*, at the Diſtill Houſe lately improved by *William Story*, Eſq; or at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Market,—Good New England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel. Alſo Rum exchang'd for Molaſſes at a reaſonable Rate.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demand on the Eſtate of *Timothy Sprague*, late of *Malden*, Miller, deceas'd, are deſired to lodge their Accounts with *Edward Sprague* of *Malden*, Cordwainer, who is impowered by the Subſcriber to receive the ſame. *JOSEPH SPRAGUE*, Executor to ſaid deceaſed's laſt Will and Teſtament.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1766.

& vide the Stamp Act page 53